

FOR GOVERNOR,

HON. JOHN W. ELLIS,
OF ROWAN COUNTY.

Our County Organization.

Our readers will require no assurance from us to convince them that we approach the subject of our present article with more than common reluctance. We would avoid it if we could. But we cannot do so, in accordance with our ideas of what is due to our party and to ourselves.

We will make no long preamble. The matter to which we allude has reference to the Democratic County Convention to meet in Wilmington, on Tuesday of June County Court. What nominations should be made by that body has been and is discussed throughout the County, and our own opinion has been asked privately by friends from all sections, and it has always been given honestly, and with a single view to the promotion of the best interests of the Democratic party. We claim for our opinion no more weight than that which attaches to the opinion of any other Democrat in the county; but, at the same time, as some misconceptions may exist, calculated to place us in a false position, and as we differ in some degree from the expressed views of Democratic friends, for whom we entertain the highest respect, we have thought it right to express them simply as our views, claiming for them only the merit of honesty and sincerity.

The question of the power of Conventions was discussed pretty freely in the meeting held here on the night of Tuesday the 25th instant, pending a motion introduced by Eli W. Hall, Esq., that the delegates from this town to the Democratic Convention should be instructed to oppose any nomination for the office of Sheriff. We are now, and always have been, convention men. We believe in the propriety and the necessity of organization as an indispensable means to secure a great end—the harmony and efficiency of the Democratic party and the triumph of Democratic principles. Conventions are recognized by all parties as among the most efficient agencies to promote organization. They are adopted in State and National politics—in districts and pretty generally in counties. But, however efficient as a means, they are only a means, not an end—the end is the harmony of the party, and it is for the party to say how much power it is right and expedient to give conventions so that they may be the better and more fully aware of the end of their being called into existence. Conventions are not primary bodies—they are assemblages of delegates and can exercise but delegated powers. It seems to us that Conventions, being but delegated bodies can only exercise those powers conferred upon them by established party usage, which established usage implies popular assent and authority, or those further powers conferred upon them by the people in their primary meetings, calling conventions into existence.

Now, in regard to the office of Sheriff in this or any other county, we cannot conceive that it is above, beneath or beyond the cognizance of the Democratic party, if it chooses to take that cognizance. Although not necessarily a political office, no one will deny that, without bringing the authority of his office at all to bear, which the party will never ask for, nor we trust tolerate, a gentleman occupying the position of Sheriff, must, from his intimate relations to, and constant contact with, the people of his county, legitimately possess, and be enabled to exert a large influence. That this fact is understood, and its weight appreciated, will be readily seen from the declarations of all Democrats, that they will vote for no one for Sheriff but a good Democrat. This fact being conceded by all Democrats, it follows, we think, that the Democratic party has a right, as a matter of party principle, to take cognizance of this office. But whether it does so or not, is a matter of policy—a question to be decided on a consideration of whether it would most conduce to the harmony, the unity, and the success of the party to do so, or not to do so.

Now, again, taking the known Democratic rule, that all representative bodies should be strictly confined within the limits of the powers conferred upon them, and holding that Conventions derive their powers either from such established party usage as implies popular assent, or from the primary meetings of the people which immediately call them into being, we must confess that it appears to us very doubtful indeed, whether the Convention, to meet here at June Court, possesses the power to nominate for any other offices than those expressed in the resolutions of the Democratic county meeting held at March Court. It is true, that meeting possessed no legal authority. It could only recommend that a Convention be held at a certain time and place and for certain purposes. But although not recognized by any statute of the General Assembly, it was certainly held in strict accordance with that established Democratic usage which constitutes the common law of the party. It was just such a meeting as was held at the March Court, which called the Convention which nominated our esteemed friend, Mr. Strange, to a seat in the House of Commons. It was fairly called and fairly held, if ten weeks notice, a public time and a public place amount to anything.

We have thought about this matter calmly and coolly, and we trust, have expressed ourselves without feeling or excitement. If we know our own hearts, we would rather that all the gentlemen now in the field, or who have been spoken of as candidates, should be defeated, than that evil should come to a party for whose best interests, as we have understood them, we have labored, not simply in our vocation, but in State and District Conventions, and in every other way in which we thought those interests could be honorably promoted, and this without seeking any other reward than the confidence of the Democratic party and the success of Democratic principles. The proud ascendancy of the Democratic party in N. Carolina, an ascendancy which, in a humble way, we have been instrumental in promoting and securing, affords us gratifying evidence that in one respect at least, we have not been without our reward, and we would be doing injustice to our own feelings did we fail to acknowledge the many kind and flattering marks of confidence and substantial support which we have received, not simply from the noble Democracy of New Hanover and the Cape Fear District, but also from numbers of the best and truest members of the Democratic party throughout the State.

In conclusion, then, the considerations which we have endeavored to present leave no doubt in our own minds of the right of the Democratic party to make the nomination for Sheriff, or for any other officer, whose election may exert an influence for or against the party, and to confer power for that purpose upon its Convention. This is a matter of principle. The question arises upon the expediency at this time. Considering that usage—the common law of the party—has not conferred the power of making that nomination upon the Convention to assemble at June Court, and also that such power has not been expressly conferred upon the Convention by the people in any other way, would the exercise by the Convention of a power which would be regarded as, at the least, doubtful, tend to promote the great end of harmony and good feeling, or would it have a contrary effect? That the recommendation of so respectable a body of leading Democrats, if unanimous, would be entitled to and would carry great weight, no one can deny, but that its nomination in this matter, could go forth, under existing circumstances, with the weight of party authority, is questionable.

In regard to the meeting of Tuesday night, we thought the request for instructions by Mr. Houston and others, unnecessary, although, we feel assured, made in good faith; as, certainly, in the absence of any other instructions or expression of opinion by the people, delegates appointed under the call of the meeting at March Court, would act in accordance with the terms of that call, and the established usage of the party.

As we wish to state Mr. McRae's position at Clinton correctly, and therefore add to one point—that about the Fayetteville and Western Road—that in proposing to give stocks to the Raleigh and Gaston Road to that work, he would give these stocks at their present price. If Judge Ellis either admitted or denied that these stocks bore a market value of \$60 a share, we did not hear it, and we listened attentively. The qualification made in regard to the credit of the State—that is the price of her bonds, was made by Judge Ellis distinctly in connection with the sums that might be necessary to complete the Western N. C. and the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Roads, should any additional assistance be necessary, after the appropriations already made shall have been exhausted. Of course no man would expect the Legislature to make any appropriation if the credit of the State would not permit it, but the qualification with respect to the bonds of the State bearing their present market value, had distinct reference to the roads above referred to, and not to the Fayetteville Road.

Judge Ellis said he believed that the existing appropriations for the Western N. C. and the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Roads would be found sufficient to obviate the necessity for any further call at any time; he had never dreamed of any further appropriation for these works being necessary or asked for years to come, certainly not at the next session of the Legislature—he had argued thus, and he therefore could not have thought of recommending any further appropriation at this time.

It may be proper now to remark, that a distinguished gentleman direct from the West, informs us that Mr. Turner, the Engineer, expresses his confident belief that the appropriation already made will be sufficient, with the private subscription required by the charter, to complete the Western Road to the Tennessee Line.

The Raleigh and Gaston Road pays the State six per cent on the stock she holds in that work. The stock thus meets the interest on an amount of State bonds equal to its par value, but if it is to be transferred to the Fayetteville Road Field Road at \$60 per share, or sold at that rate, so that the Fayetteville Road may get the money, a sacrifice of nearly one-half will be made. This we must think would be bad policy. It would increase the burden of the State to exactly the difference that exists between selling six per cent bonds at 94 or 96, and six per cent stock at 60.

We have made these remarks mainly to correct some errors into which the Fayetteville Observer of yesterday, (Monday, 24th inst.), has fallen. We do not suppose that the Observer or its informant, had any desire to misrepresent Judge Ellis, but they have misconceived him on some points.

There is said to be a time for everything, but certainly this present day is not the time for distribution. It is not the time to give away money or its equivalent, when every cent is wanted at the Federal Treasury. Even Mr. Crittenden, advocate as he always has been, for the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, sees this, and freely admitted it in a speech recently made by him in the Senate of the United States in the course of a debate upon Andrew Johnson's homestead bill. Said Mr. Crittenden:—In the present condition of our treasury and of our country, it would not be wise for us to obstruct the smallest source of revenue to the public treasury. I would not propose it. I would not now propose to distribute the proceeds of the public lands among the several States." The fact is, that now is not the time to talk of such things, or to think of them. The idea of distribution at this time, with an empty treasury, appears absurd, even to an old line distributionist like Crittenden.

Speaking of this reminds us that Mr. Crittenden very properly objected to Andrew Johnson's homestead bill, because of its tendency to weaken the older States—to offer a bribe for the inhabitants to move off to some of the new States or territories. It is in effect amounted to saying to the man of Kentucky for instance: "You leave Kentucky and go to Minnesota, and you'll get 160 acres of land." The same thing might justly be objected to Mr. McRae's land distribution bill. Three hundred millions of acres of the public land, or warrants for them, would be thrown on the market in ten years. Who would buy these lands? Would not all the States be electioneering for purchasers—seeking for them among their own citizens—doing all they could to induce these citizens to buy Western lands, and necessarily to move there and leave their old homes. Mr. McRae argues that North Carolina is not growing in population as fast as her new sisters of the West. In order that his plan should be successful, it would be necessary for this disparity in their relative rates of progress to become still more marked. The success of his "plan" must be based upon the depletion of the older States and the filling up of the new, for otherwise his land warrants could never be sold. We take it for granted, that the only safe rate at which these land-warrants could be absorbed, would be the rate at which lands are taken up for actual settlement, and never, in the most speculative of speculative times have thirty millions been taken up in any one year. The thing is impossible—the natural laws of population forbid it. If thirty millions of acres of new lands are taken up, twenty millions of old lands must at least be abandoned.

But the very first success of Mr. McRae's plan would necessarily prove fatal to it. If the sale of land-warrants by the States at first brought the amount of prosperity to the old States so glowingly anticipated by Mr. McRae, no one would leave them to go to the West—the new lands would not be settled—the land warrants would not be sold and the whole fabric would drop to pieces.

Judge Ellis' Appointments.

We have received the annexed note from Judge Ellis, which will explain itself. We would say, however, for the Judge, that we have his personal promise, made to us at Clinton, that he will visit Wilmington before the election, as stated in his note. We know that he is anxious to do so, for we know his friendly feelings towards this place, and the pleasure with which he has always visited Wilmington. We know that nothing short of physical impossibility, or controlling circumstances, not now foreseen, will prevent him.

GOLDSBORO, MAY 27TH, 1858.

Messrs. Fulton & Price: GENTLEMEN: Thinking it advisable to meet my opponent at an appointment in Halifax, I find it necessary to call in the appointment heretofore made for Wilmington, on 11th June.

I may say to our friends in New Hanover, that I will certainly endeavor to visit them before the election, and should have done so at the time appointed, but for the fact above stated. Very respectfully yours, &c., JOHN W. ELLIS.

By a reference to the published appointments of the candidates, it will be seen that a slight change has been made in accordance with the above arrangement.

The Meeting Last Night.—The Convention Question. A considerable discussion arose last evening at the meeting called to appoint delegates to the Democratic Convention. As our views differ on many points from those expressed by either Mr. Strange or Mr. Hall at that time, we shall take occasion to-morrow to express them in a common-sense way, without any feeling in the matter, for we have none; and our position, equally with our inclination, dictates to us the avoidance of all partisanship in regard to the vexed question of the Sheriffship.—Daily Journal, 26th inst.

United States District Court.

A special session of the above Court for the District of Cape Fear, was opened in the U. S. Court Room in this town, on Monday morning, His Honor Judge Biggs presiding, this being his first term on the United States Bench. As is customary in such cases, the commission of Honor was made a matter of record, as also his official oath taken before Judge Taney, of the U. S. Supreme Court.

We understand that His Honor passed a number of orders requisite for expediting the future business of the Court.

In the libel case of Wm. M. Harris vs. Barque J. W. Blodgett, a decree of sale of the vessel was made to satisfy libellant's claim.

The case of certain parties in New York, libellants for salvage of the United States Light Boat Windmill Point, was not pressed for a decision, as it was understood that a compromise was about being effected. This boat drifted from her moorings in the gale of September last, and was brought into this port by a vessel bound from New York. The case had excited a good deal of attention as involving the question whether a vessel, the property of the United States, could be reached by libel. This point is still open, as the case, being compromised, did not come before His Honor.

The case of the United States vs. Wm. C. Means will go off the docket under an understanding between the counsel for parties, the District Attorney submitted to a nonsuit, defendant paying costs. This was an indictment for using a United States Postage Stamp over again.

The case of Wm. C. Norton, Attorney vs. Schooner Charles Smith libelled for material furnished, was called up, but removed from the docket on the statement of counsel that the case had been compromised.

Robert P. Dick, Esq., appeared as District Attorney. The Court having disposed of all the business before it, adjourned sine die.

We understand that the promptness, business tact, and sound judgment of Judge Biggs, gave the utmost satisfaction to all concerned, and that all congratulate themselves on having really and truly a United States District Court in North Carolina.

THE CHERRY AND COAL FIELDS ROAD.—On Saturday evening last, a meeting was held at the City Hall in Charleston, to listen to a delegation from N. Carolina, who came to urge the people of Charleston to take the stock in an extension of the Northeastern Road to the shores of Broad River, N. C. (so put down in the Charleston Courier) showing the intimate acquaintance of Carolinians, with names and localities in North Carolina.

The delegation consisted of Angus R. Kelley, Esq., and M. Q. Waddell, Esq., and they spoke very eloquently of the opportunity opened to Charleston to tap the mineral region of North Carolina, and to make the Metropolitan route. Mr. Waddell spoke with "great fertility of illustration and argument." No doubt he did. Mr. Waddell is quite fertile. But he failed to do much. The "Carolarians" thanked him and Mr. Kelley for their able addresses, and—that was all.

Somehow the Charleston people know that the coal of Deep—not Broad River, is within 125 miles of tide water at Wilmington, while it is distant 200 miles from Charleston, and they know also that the difference of distance must always, do what others will, determine the matter in favor of Wilmington as the shipping port. We also know that if they could now make the "Metropolitan Route," it would not pay. They are business men, and know all this, if A. R. Kelley and M. Q. Waddell don't; and so they thanked these gentlemen and—adjourned.

We had the pleasure on Tuesday of meeting His Honor Judge Biggs, and were pleased to find him in good health and looking better than we had seen him do for years. We also were pleased to meet our friend Robert P. Dick, Esq., U. S. District Attorney, who was likewise in excellent health, and speaks quite confidently of a very large majority for Judge Ellis.

THE WHEAT CROP.—The Cleveland (Tenn.) Banner says: "Although early in the season the wheat crop promised an abundant yield, now we are sorry to say, it is not so promising. We have been traveling for five weeks in lower East Tennessee, and last week across to Nashville, and from the observations made, we are satisfied that the crop will not be more than a half one. It looks yellow, spindling, and is very low, caused by the late cold weather and the fly. The corn and oat crops also look bad, but they have sufficient time to come out, but the wheat crop is too far advanced, and will be a failure, to a great extent, in this section."

It must be borne in mind that this is about the season of the year to hear doleful accounts of the wheat crop. Speculators in breadstuffs know when to sound the gong.

We are requested to State that Owen Alderman, Esq., is the delegate from Lower Black River District to the county Convention, instead of Owen K. Woodcock, Esq., as erroneously printed last week.

Arrival of the City of Washington.—Later from Europe.

New York, May 23.—The steamer City of Washington arrived this afternoon, with dates from Liverpool of the 12th inst. Resolutions have been proposed in the British House of Commons by Mr. Cardwell, and in the House of Lords by the Earl of Shaftesbury, censuring the government for the publication of their dispatch to the Governor-General of India in regard to his proclamation to the people of Oude. Lord Ellenborough assumed all the responsibility and resigned. His resignation was accepted. The resolutions were to be considered the day after the steamer sailed.

The House of Commons disagreed to the amendment of the House of Lords to the Jews' bill, and admitted Baron Rothschild as a member of their committee to confer with the Lords.

Sir Henry Bulwer has been appointed minister to Constantinople, and the Hon. Edward Erskine as secretary of legation to Washington. The London Times says that the resolution of censure will be supported by Lord John Russell and the Pelite party, as well as by Lord Palmerston. Speculations were rife as to whether the ministers would resign or dissolve Parliament in the event of the resolutions passing.

All the cable was on board the Niagara and the Agamemnon, and they were to depart on an experimental trip on the 25th. They were only waiting for the completion of the paying-out machinery. The fourth Bengal Light Infantry, 160 strong, have been brought to a court-martial, and sixty sentenced to be hanged, whilst the remainder are to be transported for life to some of the penal colonies for having beaten the enemy, taking three guns. Rohilcund is in possession of the rebels, who are said to be 100,000 strong.

Calcutta dates have been received to April 19, but are unimportant. A hot weather campaign in Rohilcund was deemed inevitable.

All was quiet in China at the fifth circumnavigation of Paris resulted in the success of the opposition candidate. The Paris conference was further postponed for a few days. M. Diaz, Spanish Minister of the Interior, has resigned.

More Outrages upon our Flag. NEW YORK, May 23.—The ship Globe has arrived from New Orleans lacking at the rate of eleven inches per hour.

The John Howe was boarded at Sagua La Grande by a boat from the British war steamer Buzzard, and an examination of her papers demanded. At the same time, Capt. Bartlett, of the ship Clarendon, bore to New York, was ordered to show his papers and hoist his ensign by the Captain of the Buzzard. He refused, and was thereupon boarded with a hundred men, after the firing of several blank cartridges. Capt. Bartlett still refused the demands made upon him, and the Captain of the Buzzard left with his purpose unaccomplished.

The U. S. vessels Waterwitch and Arctic are to sail for the Gulf immediately.

Bogus Lottery Swindle.

NEW YORK, May 21.—Several parties who composed the firm of Messrs. Swan & Co. have been arrested here and at Augusta, Georgia, for carrying on a bogus lottery swindle. Bail to the amount of \$10,000 was required in each case. It is said that the receipts of the concern amount to \$150,000 per week.

Democratic District Meeting.

Pursuant to notice, a respectable number of the Democratic citizens of the two Captains' Districts of the town of the town of Wilmington, was held at the Court House on Tuesday evening, May 25th, 1858. The meeting was organized by calling Dr. Wm. A. Berry to the chair, and appointing J. L. Cantwell secretary.

On motion of James Fulton, the chair appointed three delegates from each Captains' District, to represent such district in the Democratic County Convention, to be held in town of Wilmington, on Tuesday of June County Court. The following are the names of the delegates appointed: Upper Division—B. F. Grady, S. D. Wallace, Eli W. Hall.

Lower Division—Thomas H. Howe, Wm. N. Peeden, Geo. Houston, Esq., arose, and after a graceful allusion to his true and tried Democratic friend from the county of Guilford, called upon Robert P. Dick, Esq., for a speech. Mr. Dick begged to be excused. He was here totally unprepared to speak. He was in Wilmington on other business which had claimed his attention, and he had thrown himself upon the courtesy of the audience to excuse his absence.

Messrs. Strange and Holmes were called out, but excused themselves. They came not expecting to speak. They understood this to be simply a business meeting. Mr. Houston, as one of the delegates, asked for instructions. He wished to know whether it was understood that the delegates should confine themselves to nominations of candidates for the Senate and House of Commons, or were they expected to go farther and take cognizance of other county offices.

Robert Strange, Esq., being called upon expressed his wish that the delegates would go to the Convention untrammelled, and free to do what they might think right—to nominate legislative candidates, and to make all other nominations they might think proper and conducive to the harmony and organization of the Democratic party.

Eli W. Hall, Esq., differed from his friend, Mr. Strange. He, as one of the delegates, asked to be instructed—"Other nominations" meant nomination for the office of Sheriff—for one he was opposed to it, but he would obey instructions, and asked for them. In order to test the wisdom of his constituents he would offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That with a view to the harmony, unity, and usefulness of the Democratic party of New Hanover county, this meeting respectfully recommends that the question of a nomination for the office of Sheriff be not introduced in the Convention to be held in Wilmington in June next, and that no nomination for said office be made.

Mr. Strange opposed the resolution. He did not think that district meetings ought to dictate to the Convention. He thought the Convention should decide upon the nominations to be made, and that all good Democrats would acquiesce in its action. He offered the following resolution as a substitute for, or an amendment to, that offered by Mr. Hall:

Resolved, That the delegates from this meeting be left free to exercise their own discretion as to the propriety of the County Convention making any other nominations besides the selection of candidates for the Legislature.

Mr. Eli W. Hall rejoined. The discussion was carried on for some time, Messrs. Strange, Hall, and J. A. Taylor participating. Finally, a division was called for, and Mr. Strange's amendment was lost. The question was then taken on Mr. Hall's resolution, which was adopted. On motion of Mr. Geo. Houston, the thanks of the meeting were tendered to the chairman and secretary, and the proceeding ordered to be sent to the Editors of the Journal, with the request that they be published.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

WM. A. BERRY, Ch'n.

J. L. CANTWELL, Sec'y.

For the Journal.

ELIZABETHTOWN, May 21st, 1858.

GENTLEMEN:—Your favor has been received, informing me of my unanimous nomination as the Democratic candidate for this Senatorial District, and requesting that I will consent to the use of my name by my friends at the approaching election.

This renewed manifestation of the partiality of my former constituents, wholly unsolicited and unexpected on my part, has placed me under lasting obligations, and the only return I can make is to accede to your request, with the promise that my humble abilities shall be used to sustain that party, upon the success of which depends the future existence of our government.

Yours, very respectfully,

T. D. McDOWELL.

T. L. Vail, Esq., Dr. A. Y. Powell, and Wm. D. McNeill, Esq., Committee.

For the Journal.

MOORE'S CREEK, MAY 25TH, 1858.

Messrs. Fulton & Price: I see by your last Friday's paper, that my friends from Piney Woods recommended my name to the Democratic County Convention, to meet on Tuesday of June County Court, for a nomination to the Senate. This was done without my knowledge or consent. I admit that it would be an honor to fill the place of such men as Ashe, Nixon, Kerr, Fennell, and many others before them; but no man in such limited circumstances as I am, compelled to do and have the support of his family, even had he the ability to fill such honorable station, could or ought to sacrifice the best interests of those dependent upon him. I, with my friends, should like to have one of our representatives from this section of our county. We never have had one; but the county of New Hanover wants men like those who have represented her; who would not only do credit to themselves, but reflect honor upon their country and their constituents. Such men we ought to have—men whose experience and good practical knowledge of business would enable them to work for the great interests of our country. Such men I want the Convention to bring forward. It matters not with me whether they come from town or country, so they are sound and tried Democrats. There always has been some little jealousy about what section the candidates or representatives should come from, but I have always thought that the great interests of our county were so closely connected together, both Commercial and Agricultural, that the improvement of one would advance the other. I hope, when the Convention meets, it will keep this in view, and look to the great interests of town and country, and to the prosperity and harmony of the Democratic party. I make this statement to my friends, and I would expect the nomination, even did I desire it; and under no circumstances could I accept it. Some of my friends in my own district mentioned my name for the same, and all that were present know that I put a stop to it. I only ask to remain as I ever have been, an humble member of the Democratic party.

H. ALDERMAN.

For the Journal.

Discussion at Kennesawville.

KENNESAWVILLE, N. C., MAY 26TH, 1858. Messrs. Editors: These candidates for Congressional honors, Hon. John W. Ellis and Dr. McRae, Esq., addressed a large number of the citizens of Duplin at this place on Monday, the 24th instant. The discussion occupied about five hours. The positions assumed by the gentlemen were about the same as those assumed at Clinton, as given in the able report of the Daily Journal of the 24th, with the exception of the Danville Convention. The candidates for the House of Representatives, when called upon, stated he did not desire to introduce that question into the canvass, but personally, he was opposed to it, and gave reasons similar to those he gave at Charlotte for his position. I did not hear Mr. McRae state his position upon that question, and consequently will not attempt to give it, for fear I might do him injustice. Other gentlemen, however, heard it, and will, I doubt not, let it be known. It is not my wish to overrate the abilities of Judge Ellis, or understate those of Mr. McRae; but when I assert that Judge Ellis surpassed the expectations of his most sanguine friends, I but assert the simple truth. Upon the question of the Public Lands, his arguments were able, sound and logical; and his appeal to the people to rally to the standard of the Democratic party as the only party that "carries the flag and keeps the flag flying" was truly eloquent, and reached the hearts of all who heard him. Mr. McRae, though a fine and plausible speaker, made no impression upon the Democrats of this county; they are determined to adhere to their time-honored principles, regardless of who may go astray; and of one thing you may be assured—old Duplin will do her whole duty by the present contest, and you may set her down for one thousand majority for Ellis. Respectfully, &c., Y.

From Kansas and Santa Fe.

St. Louis, May 24.—Reports from Kansas in regard to the constitution of the 45th Congress, which gives the Leavenworth constitution 450 majority—not half the vote being polled. The Democrats published letters from Quindaro and Chindaren counties, estimating the vote in the same at 6,000 for and 1,500 against the constitution. The vote for State officers is quite small.

Accounts from Santa Fe report a daring robbery by a party of United States soldiers near Albuquerque, stealing \$4,000, and burning bonds and papers worth \$60,000. But one was arrested.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, May 23d.—In the Senate, on Saturday, Mr. Hunter, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to create a loan of \$15,000,000, and gave notice that he would call it up to-day.

Mr. Green introduced a resolution to pay the employees of the Senate extra compensation, equal to the amount granted to the employees of the House; laid on the table.

In the House of Representatives, the question of the admission of the Representatives from Minnesota, was taken up.

The substitute for the report of the Committee on Elections was rejected by a vote of—yeas 74, nays 125. The resolution of the Committee, admitting Messrs. Kavanaugh and Phelps to seats, was then adopted.

Congressional. WASHINGTON, May 24th.—Senator Mr. Douglas introduced a bill to redress the outrages on American vessels, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. The bill for the improvement of the harbor of Chicago was taken up and discussed. The \$15,000,000 loan bill was then discussed till the hour of adjournment.

House.—The House went into Committee of the Whole on District Business. Several bills were discussed and referred—one was passed, appropriating \$3,000 per annum for five years, to the institution of the Deaf and Blind. The bill legalizing the Washington election was then taken up and discussed.

Capture of Tampico.

NEW ORLEANS, May 24th.—An arrival at this port from Tampico to-day puts us in possession of the important information that Gen. Garza, who, with his adherents, so long occupied the town, had finally been routed therefrom by Gen. Loguans, who was in full possession of the fort and bar. The results that American and other vessels suffered by the blockade of the port by Garza may now, therefore, be regarded as at an end.

General Conference.

We have received the proceedings of Saturday, the 15th inst. We extract the following from them:

The consideration of the report on the Alabama resolution, recommending the expulsion from the General Rules of the words, "the buying of men, women and children, with an intention to enslave them," being the order of the day, was now resumed.

The report being read by the Secretary, Jas. Stacy and L. Pearce offered a substitute, which was, on motion of E. M. Marvin, laid on the table.

R. M. Marvin offered another amendment, which was, on motion of N. F. Reid, laid on the table.

H. A. C. Walker presented the following as a substitute:

WHEREAS, The General Rule respecting slavery affects to regulate a subject which belongs to the civil government, and which we, as a Church, have no right to legislate; Therefore,

Resolved, 1. That said rule be, and the same hereby is, stricken from the General Rules of our Church.

Resolved, 2. That the Bishops be charged with the duty of presenting to the Annual Conferences, at their next sessions ensuing, the foregoing preamble and resolution for concurrence or rejection.

Resolved, 3. That approval of this General Conference be directed to furnish a certified copy of this document to each delegation, to be laid before the several Conferences, in case no Bishop should be present.

A long discussion ensued, in which Dr. Wm. A. Smith, of Virginia, seems to have been the chief actor. Before taking the question, a motion to adjourn by W. C. Closs, of the North Carolina Conference, prevailed.

The Outlaws of Kansas.

St. Louis, May 25.—The Republican learns that Montgomery's band of outlaws in Kansas contemplate the robbery of the Indian agent during the distribution of the annuities among the Sac and Fox Indians. The agent has asked a military escort from Gen. Hamoy to protect the parties during the distribution of the money.

The officers of the steamer Polar Star report that a strong force had surprised Montgomery's band near Ft. Scott and killed eleven of them. This needs confirmation.

Later from Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, May 25.—The steamer Tennessee has arrived from Vera Cruz, with dates to the 21st. Communication between the States of Mexico and the interior was again open. Vera Cruz had been blockaded three days by the steamer Guerrero, but her fuel had given out and she had left for supplies. Nothing is mentioned of Juárez or his cabinet's whereabouts. The hopes of the revolutionists were dampened, and the constitutionalists were confident of an easy victory.

From Santa Fe.—Butchery by Indians.

St. Louis, May 25.—Santa Fe dates to the 17th of April have been received. A party of Mexicans from Mesilla had attacked a camp of Apache Indians near Fort Thom, and butchered indiscriminately men, women and children. La Hayward had captured the Mexicans and held them prisoners.

The grass on the plains was very good, and the outgoing trains were progressing finely. James M. Hunt, an old and prominent resident at Santa Fe, died on the 16th ult.

The conductor of the train from Santa Fe reports meeting with a few Indians, and they were of a friendly disposition. The mail left Santa Fe on the 1st inst., in a heavy snow storm, which continued all day.

From the North Carolina Standard.

Medical Society of the State. The ninth annual meeting of the Medical Society of N. C., was held in the town of Newbern on the 18th, 19th and 20th insts. There was an unusually large number of permanent members in attendance; and an increase of thirty-seven new ones; representing twenty-one counties.

Scientific and practical Reports were made upon the Topography, Epidemics, Endemics, Indigenous, Botany, Surgery, Obstetrics and practice of Medicine, by Doctors Winslow, Warren, Fessenden, Hodges, Hines, Kelley, King, Ramsay, Peirce and Howard, all of which were referred to the committee on resolutions. Many of these reports were freely discussed.

Doctor Edward Warren made a report relative to the Medical Journal. The Society raised the amount of funds necessary to insure its early publication.

The Annual Address was delivered by Dr. J. G. Tull, of Newbern. As a literary production it will lose nothing by a comparison with those who have preceded him; and for practical skill, thought and cogency of reasoning, will add much to Dr. Tull's fame as a writer.

The following are the officers elected for the present year:

PRESIDENT.

Dr. Wm. H. McKee, Raleigh.

VICE PRESIDENTS.